The Bank Deposits in Chicago, for Example, Have Increased 100 Per Cent.-Colorado, Mansas and Nebraska Aglow With Good Times Deadwood Thinks Times Are Too Good Figures That Cannot Be Disproved.

Whatever lasue the politicians may attempt b hoist to the front in this campaign they rill not be able to get away from the fact that shove and beyond everything else is the issue of prosperity. A good government must so rve the interests of its people that they shall have ample opportunity to work and reselve for their labor substantial remuneration This has applied in all ages and in all countries. nd it applies equally to the United States If the people of the United States have been s for four years it is held that this of itself evidence that they have been well governed. That they have been prosperous not only in the great mercantile centres and in the manufacturing districts, but in all the farming regions whence comes the sources of wealth. here is overwhelming evidence.

Recently a large number of letters have been by the Republican National Committee to business men and bankers throughout the great agricultural regions of the United States of the Alleghany Mountains, asking Them to state how the bank deposits of their communities compare with four years ago. what extent there has been improvement in the credits of their municipalities or townalps, and what betterment, if any, is noticeable in the condition of the borrowing classes Mundreds of replies have been received from men, who for years have been affiliated with both the great political parties, and with but one exception the stories which these letters have told have been remarkable as indicating the great change which has taken place in the Anancial condition of the plain people now as

compared with four years ago. The strongest replies have come from such States as Kansas and Nebraska, which Bryan has so glibly held up as being examples of the curse of gold. Any one who will take the trouble to read some of these letters picked haphazard from the bunch will soon see how thoroughly satisfied the people are with present conditions and how little likely they are to revert to a policy untried and visionary

From Colorado, where the free silver element in 1896 made itself hoarse with prophecies of evils to come if the gold standard should be fastened upon the country, come the most glowing reports, which explain the wonderful reaction which has taken place there against the policy of Mr. Bryan. In reply to the questions asked, the representative of the First National

Bank of Gunnison, Col., says: The business of this part of the country has rastly improved under the Republican adminfairation: it is certain that municipal and other credits have very much improved: bond values are much higher many of our local debtors have been able to pay up their debts, and some have surplus of funds.

"Our immediate community is both mining and agriculture, this county being one of varied interests: there are many coal mines and meta'iferous mines, earning gold and silver: there is a large stock (industry, and farming (ranching) is quite an industry. Cattle are worth twice as much as they were four years ago, sheep twice or three times as much, and hav is worth three times 25 much. Many of the farmers for ranchmen), have paid up mortgages existing years agor collections are much easier to make, and insrchants have hitle trouble in collecting.

"While the silter mines have been a great rehance in our section of the country more attention is now paid to gold mines and other mining industries, and this part of the country is prosperous and upon a sound business basis and in our judgment is more prosperous at the present time than it has been at any time since the early 80s, during the boom in silver mines. All of our people are prosperous and we think we can safely say that there is not a laboring man (who desires labor) out of employment in the State of Colorado. The wages paid for all manner of labor are the highest they have ever

been in the State." To show the improved condition of Chicago tional Bank of Chicago, submitted a comparison In 1806 and in 1900. In 1896 the total deposits in all the banks were \$177.261.714, while in 1900 they were \$361,992,904. "The enormous increase in bank deposits and in bank business generally," says Mr. Forgan, is the best evidence of the increased prosperity of Chicago, of which there cannot be a shadow of a doubt." John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago

crat, savs: The rate of interest on municipal bonds has "I never knew a time when commercial paper was paid more promptly than to-day: our matary complains he has no protesting to do "In reference to the new currency law: In my opinion it will have the effect of making New York the financial centre of the world

within the next ten or fifteen years "The rates of interest are now very low: this no doubt is due to the additional currency issed under the new law, the enormous pronetion of gold in this country and more pros-

S. H. Burnham, President of the First Na-Monal Bank of Lincoln, Neb., which is Mr. Bryan's home city, tells a story of that State's prosperity which ought to make Mr. Bryan p his mouth shut in the future and regret ever having opened it in the past. He says: Bank deposits have increased in the banks

The credit of this municipality has improved. We were paying a per cent, on our city indebtedpremium of 4 per cent, to-day. There was a large amount of floating warrants four years

been at so low a rate on good securities as it is at the present time. Farmers can borrow all the garms at a per cent, interest, while four years ago it was difficult for them to get it at all. Four years ago it was almost impossible for a business man to borrow a dollar from any bank in the city of Lincoln, while to-day we are loaning as low as 5 per cent.

"A very large percentage of mortgages have been paid, or at least a portion refunded at a and business men of this city almost without an exception are making money, and never in the history of the city was there a better condition prevailing than at the present time.

"Unless I am greatly mistaken there will be a very material change in the political results in this State this fall. I make it a point to talk with farmers coming from different precincts. and from different sections of the State, and nost without an exception they tell me they are going to let well chough alone and vote for McKinley. Many of them voted for Bryan four years ago. The general feeling here is that the publicans can elect a Governor, carry the

H Madison's account of conditions out there Mr. Madison is eashier of the First National

Bank of Great Falls "Bank deposits show an increase in our com munity as compared with four years ago of 118 per cent. Of this increase about 85 per cent. is due to new business and 35 per cent. to inprease in balances on accounts that we had at that time.

"Four years ago the bonds of this city sold on A basis of about 590; recent sales have been made on a basis of 465

"Four years ago our sheep interests, which comprised almost wholly our borrowing class, were heavily in debt. To-day, while they have not become loaners of money, they are far less in debt, and as a general rule are carrying in-

the average of four years ago they would prob-

"We expect, however, that within the cours of a short time the new Currency law will quite materially reduce the rates of interest in this section. The current rate here now is 10 per cent. We anticipate that within two or three

years rates will fall to 7 or 8 per cent." Kansas, which more than any other State has been the victim of hard times and hard luck, shows an increase in bank deposits of 28 per cent, according to the reports. Ira P. Nye, cashier of the First National Bank of Eureka, says that the borrowers of five years ago have become the lenders of money and that many who were practically bankrupt then have been enabled to realize on property which could not even have been sold in 1896. Farm mortgages have decreased nearly onehalf since 1896, the reason therefor being, he says, the wise and judicious Administration

Kentucky, through L. C. Murray, President of the American National Bank of Louisville, reports that all banks in that region have doubled their deposits since 1896. He says that local debtors have about liquidated their pressing obligations, and that all oredit facilities are ample. He declares that the agricultural interests in his community have improved to a remarkable extent and that contentment is shown on all sides.

M. L. Williams, Vice-President, of the Comnercial National Bank, Detroit, Mich., says: "Both savings and commercial deposits have pereased with us about 50 per cent, respectively during the last four years, while credits of this listrict have increased about 25 per cent. The approvement in the condition of the debtor class has been very material.

"Our merchants report vast improvements in

Charles A. Hinsch, President, Fifth National Bank, Cincinnati, Obio, says:
"Deposits and clearings in this city have increased in the neighborhood of 33 per cent. as ompared with conditions as they existed four years ago. The deposits of this bank have increased 300 per cent.

"The credits in this section have improved very materially, and rates for money on approved collateral are as low as 21/2 per cent whereas four years ago the same loans would have commanded at least 4 per cent.

"I have discussed the political situation with many business men from Kentucky, most of whom are Democrats. They almost without exception indicate a purpose to vote the Republican ticket, as they are satisfied to let well enough alone, and they do not approve of the platform upon which the Democratic party

stands C T. Lindsey, cashier of the Citizens' Naional Bank, South Bend, Ind., says:

"Savings and commercial accounts in South Bend have increased over four years ago 55 per cent. and 150 per cent each. "There has been a reduction of interest of

per cent per annum on our municipal obliga-"Credit facilities in this district have been iped to the extent of at least 1 per cent. per m in interest rate, owing to increase of

irculating medium. Collections are now in a good, healthy condition; four years ago it was almost impos-

ank circulation, and the increase per capita of

ible to make collections at all. "In general our farmers are well to do, manuacturers are employing a world of men, running

full time, and in some instances overtime." A. I Alness, President Scandinavian American Bank, St. Paul, Minn.:

"This bank's deposits compared with three ears ago have increased 90 per cent. 1 estimate the average increase in deposits of all the banks in our city to be 60 per cent, greater than three years ago. The bonded indebtedness of the city has been reduced about \$2,000,000. I estimate 65 per cent. of mortgages on homesteads of mechanics, laborers and small business men have been paid, and 25 per cent, have been reduced. Money has been cheap and abundant since 1897 "

The most remarkable communication of all came from William Selbie, cashier of the Ameran National Bank, Deadwood, S. D. He complains that good times all over the country have hurt that community because its principal industry is gold mining. He says:

"This community is not a criterion of genamong the laboring classes have taken their savings, often considerable in amount, in gohave come in and taken their places, so that any comparisons would be misleading.

perity has really hurt this part of the country and killed some low-grade propositions, besides largely reducing dvidends, unproductive properties. This you can easily see, for our product is gold, which is practically the same value as before; while coal, coke, fron, copper, and about all supplies have doubled in value, or possibly more, thus increasing operating expenses

"In the agricultural district around us, however, the change has been very marked. great many debts have been paid off, and the bank deposits have about doubled. I was talking to-day with a leading Populist of this ocality, who used to be a Republican. He is going to vote for McKinley this time, and there are lots more like him. He says that McKinley could not have done anything else than what he has done in our foreign relations, and that he has managed things as well as any one could have done. Some mistakes have been made, but every one makes some. He says the silver question is dead as long as the balance of trade is coming our way. He is quite a representa-ive man, and speaks for a large proportion of Bryan supporters of 1896 in this community.

WEALTH DISCOVERED BY MULES. Valuable Deposits.

From the Chicago Record. The animal with the gazelle-like eyes, the sardonic smile and the wicked pair of heelsthe mule—is responsible for the tripoli ex-citement in Jackson county, Indiana. The story of how the mule once did good is an interesting one. A. H. Harbaugh, a farmer living near Frettown, seven miles north of here, recently hitched a team of mules under a tree by the banks of Salt Creek. The mules were attacked by flies, and in their frantic efforts to drive them off they pawed up the ground. When the farmer returned he found a peculiar bluish dust enveloping the animals, and on the ground was a heap of sand as fine as flour. He became interested in the find and so sent a bottle of the sand to State Geologist Blatchley, who soon sent back word that it was tripoli, worth between \$4 and \$6 a ton. Mr. Harbaugh examined his own land and found that great deposits were on his farm. His neighbors,

examined his own land and found that great deposits were on his farm. His neighbors, becoming interested, have done the same, and a number of them have been fortunate enough to find several small beds. The deposit on Harbaugh's farm is more than thirty-six incluse thick.

Tripoli is not easily found, for at present there are but three extensive beds in the United States. The largest bed is in Newton county, Mo., and another extensive bed is in West Virginia. The people of Jackson county claim theirs is the only deposit in this region of the country, but this is wrong. In Perry county, near St. Meinrad, there is a splendid deposit, but it is nearly inaccessible. The beds of Jackson county, however, are easily reached, for the Southern Indiana railway is near by.

Tripoli is used mainly for the purpose of polishing. It is rather hard, but it has not sufficient grit to cut metal or glass surfaces. It is claimed the Venetians were the first to use tripoli. It is often called "rotten stone," but its technical name comes from Tripoll in which country it was first obtained. Tripoll is principally a silica, and it is formed from the shells of inferoscopic organisms, accumulated in oceans, and at wide intervals drifted, forming a deposit. Another use in recent years has been found for tripoli. It was for some time used as an absorbent in making high explosives, but in the last few supplanted it. Besides this, tripoli is used in making soap and it is claimed that delicate fiesh is not injured by contact with it.

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MAINE'S PREACHERSHERIFF ALL THE STATE AROUSED BY THE

REV. MR. PEARSON'S ELECTION. He Proposes to Suppress Liquor Selling in Portland-The Whole Question of Prohibi-tion Up Again-Demand That the Big In. comes of Maine Sheriffs Shall Be Reduced.

en years Maine experiences a revival of devotion to its prohibitory liquor law. In the other nine years public interest in the law wanes, and the officers whose duty it is to seize contraband liquors and prosecute liquor dealers are allowed to follow their own inclinations in the matter and to pile up expenses for their counties in the shape of fees without render ing the equivalent of enforcing the law. Now and then a temperance orator will stir up a community or some townsman will declare war on the liquor dealers in his neighborhood, but the agitation is of purely a local nature. Sometimes a Sheriff will have a falling out with the prosecuting attorney of the county as was the case in Cumberland a few months ago, and then the liquor dealers are apt to have a hard time till a reconciliation is effected between the belligerents. It is not often that the whole State gets to talking about the enforcement of prohibition, as is the case to-day The temperance workers declare that the present agitation means rigid prohibition in the Pine Tree State, but others are inclined to regard it as the beginning of the end of pro-

hibition in Maine. The talk is not only of law enforcement of the most rigid kind, but relates also to a prospective resubmission of the prohibitory amendment which the voters of the State in 1884 placed in the State Constitution. Joseph H. Manley chairman of the Republican State Committee, has said in an open letter that he can see no possible objection to resubmission. Many of the prominent politicians of his party agree with him in this opinion, and the whole Democratic party is pledged by its State convention platform to a movement for resubmis-

Cumberland county, of which Portland is the chief city, deserves the credit for startng this new agitation. The Sheriffs throughout the State are paid by fees, and in nearly every county the Sheriff is custodian of the county jail and has whatever profit he can make on the board of the prisoners. In Cumberland county, with its 100,000 inhabitants, the Sheriff's office is worth more, from a pecuniary point of view, than the combined saiaries of all the judges, clerks, recorders and stenographers.

A former Sheriff of this county, who went into office as a man of only moderate means, dependent upon his salary, and served two te ins of two years each, has not been obliged to do a stroke of work since, and is to-day paying taxes on real estate worth about \$80,000. Nobody accuses him of resorting to lilegal methods in accumulating his wealth in office. The law itself, which is the basis of the fee system, makes it easy for the Sheriff of Cumberland county to become rich out of legitimate receipts. This former Sheriff has frankly admitted to his political friends that the office is worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. Considering that the combined salaries of Maine's Chief Justice and the six Associate Justices of the Supreme Court amount to only \$23,000, it is not to be wondered at that the people of Cumberland county protest against a continuance of the fee system. The wonder is that such a protest was not made ten years ago. nto office as a man of only moderate means,

ten years ago.

One great source of income to the Sheriff and his liquor deputies is the fees for serving search, whether successful or otherwise Hence the origin of the term dummy, applied to warrants sworn out at random and returned to the court indorsed: "Premises searched and no liquors found." Two of the deputies of Cumberland's Sheriff receive \$2 a day each of Cumberland's Sherill receive \$2 a day each whether they perform service or not, and the fees on warrants and prosecutions come to them in addition.

With an eye to business, the Sheriff who came into office, six years ago introduced the plan.

With an eye to business, the Sheriff who came into office six years ago introduced the pian of hiring his deputies at a saiary of \$1,500 each and taking all fees accruing from their labors. It meant less money for the deputies, but as they accepted their commissions on this understanding they could find no fault with the system. The Sheriff was more than satisfied with the results.

Sheriff Orrin T. Despeaux, who in the county election of 1808 had a plurality of 2,163 and was two weeks ago defeated by an overwhelming vote, was a Deputy Sheriff many years, his jurisdiction being contined chiefly to his town of Brunswick. He secured the Republican nomination two years ago in a bitter contest. The retring Sheriff was the leader

his jurisdiction being contined chiefly to his town of Brunswick. He secured the Republican nomination two years ago in a bitter contest. The retiring Sheriff was the leader of the opposing faction. Some of the ill feeling then engendered cropped out in the recent ejection. The real cause of his defeat was his tiff with County Attorney George Libby last spring. The County Attorney George Libby last spring. The County Attorney in individ of public criticism, went to Sheriff Despeaux and offered some suggestions in relation to the enforcement of the Prohibitory law. The Sheriff's reply is said to have been:

"I'd like to know whether the Sheriff or the County Attorney made a bee line for the Mayor's office and asked Mayor Robinson if the City Marshal and his deputies could be depended on to serve liquor warrants which the county might see fit to place in their hands. Mayor Robinson replied that such warrants should be faithfully served, and he called in City Marshal Sylvester to talk the matter over with them. Then began a season of liquor law enforcement in the city of Portland at which the people marvelled. The Police Department which had previolisty contended that the enforcement of the law was the sole duty of the special deputy sheriffs, bean to raid barrooms and saloons, which had been running wide open. These barrooms were not closed, but inroadswere made in their stock which were discurraging to their proprietors and stirred up a hornet's nest around the Sheriff's office.

Meanwhile the people of Cumberland county were beginning to study the fee system, and even the most radical temperance people ain itted that the criticism regarding the working of the Maine prohibitory law was not entirely founded on imagination or sympathy with the "run element."

The Prohibition convention nominated the Rev. Samuel F. Pearson of Portland for Sheriff. The penceratic controded that infinite friends of the Republican Sheriff were responsible for turning the tide against Mr. Pearson and the Rev. Dr. McAllister made a town

the against Mr. Pearson and the Rev. Dr. McAllister made a town-to-town canvass. They exhibited to their up-country audiences a map of Portland's business centre, showing the location of openliquor saloons. They spoke of the Massachusetts license law, which prohibits the easistence of a saloon within 460 feet of a school-bouse, and then pointed out on their diagram fourteen liquor saloons on Centre street, Perland, within 460 feet of a rubble schoolhouse. They cited the records of the district internal revenue collector to show that 233 persons in the city of Portland hold Government receipts as retail liquor dealers. Half the clerymen of Portland preached sermons favoring Mr. Pearson's candidacy.

Sheriff Despeaux too late came to a realization that the chances were against his received in. Not only did prominent Republicans join the prohibitory movement, but hundreds of Democrats forsook their candidate for Sheriff, though he had repeatedly declared his intention to enforce the prohibitory law if he were elected. The preacher candidate, who in the election two years before had received only 941 votes in the county, against 7,299 for the Republican nominee, now led the field, and when all the returns were in it was found that he had a clean plurality of 441.

Joseph H. Manley, quick to perceive the trend of public opinion, and interpreting the Rev. Mr. Pearson's election as a Republican revolt that might be dangerous in future elections came out with a letter declaring himself in favor of abolishing the fee system, and for a vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law, adding that if the people want a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment they ought to have it. This last suggestion stirred up Col. Fred N. Dow of Portland, son of Gen. Neal Dow, the author of Maine's prohibitory law, and he issued a reply to Chairman Manley, protesting against resubmission and accusing Mr. Manley of appropriating several of the

law, and he issued a reply to Chalrman Manley, protesting against resubmission and accusing Mr. Manley of appropriating several of the planks of the Democratic State platform.

The controversy is becoming hot, and everybody expects a stirring up of the Sheriffs throughout the State. There is a strong sentiment against the fee system, which seems likely to result in legislation whereby the Sheriff of every county and his deputies will receive salaries and all fees shall go into the county treasury. A measure favoring a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment is also one.

of every county and his deputies will receive salaries and all fees shall go into the county treasury. A measure favoring a resubmission of the brohibitory amendment is also one of the possibilities of next winter's session of the Legislature.

Cumberland county's new Sheriff will begin his duties on Jan. 1, 1901. It is expected that his liquor deputies will be chosen from among his radical temperance supporters. He says that he will take a personal hand in the seizing of contraband liquors and that he will take a personal hand in the seizing of contraband liquors and that he will take a personal hand in the seizing of contraband liquors and that he seller in the county, hotelkeepers, restaurant keepers and wholesale and retail druggists included. He means to demonstrate, he says, that the Maine prohibitory law can be absolutely enforced. "I pray the Lord." said he, "to make me deaf and blind to criticism and public sentiment, that I may follow in the plain path of duty in the fulfilment of my oath." If the preacher Sheriff carries out his pledge, Cumberland county will become the scene of the severest test of the Maine prohibitory law since the fighting days of Neal Dow

IS MAINE PROHIBITION TO GO? Letter From Joseph H. Manley Which Indi-

cates a Change in Republican Purposes. Bangon, Me., Sept. 22 .- After half a century f disappointing experience with prohibition the State of Maine seems about to abandon the attempt to legislate the saloon out of existence, for the Republican party, through the Hon. Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the State Com-PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22 .- About once in every mittee, has struck the note that is taken as the death knell of Gen. Dow's pet law. In a letter published the other day, dealing with various State issues that must be met by the Republican Legislature next winter, Chairman Manley suggests that the question of repealing the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution be submitted again to the people, saying that he can see no objection to the resubmission of the question. Coming from this source the expression is taken as indicative of the policy of the party in the future.

For many years the question of prohibition has been a bone of contention between the two great political parties in Maine, while the farci-

has been a bone of contention between the two great political parties in Maine, while the farcical attempts at enforcement of the law, with all their demoralizing results, have been a scandal to the State and its people. The Republicans have tried to defend the law, and have done whatever has been done toward enforcement, while the Democrats have always condemned the law and demanded the substitution of local option with high license. The Democrats have charged the Republicans with hypocrisy, and the so-called temperance people have accused the Democrats of being the "free rum" party. Whether or not the Democrats have been sincere in their denunciation of prohibition as an impotent and corruption-breeding statute, they certainly have had the better of the argument in demanding its repeal, according to the evidence which has always been plain before every man's eves—the complete failure of the law to stop the sale of liquor and its indisputable tendency to increase drunkenness and foster corruption among public officials.

Now, after having given the law a half-century trial, and allowed its advocates every opportunity to demonstrate its value, the Republicans seem to have decided that the time has come to substitute some practical measure for an impracticable theory. The condition of the State to-day with respect to the enforcement of the liquor law is simply this: In counties containing cities or large towns what is known as "the Bangor plan" is in operation, consisting in the indictment once a year of all persons whose names appear on the United States revenue books as having paid a tax as dealers in liquor. These dealers are indicted under the nuisance clause of the law, and fined States revenue books as having paid a tax as dealers in liquor. These dealers are indicted under the nuisance clause of the law, and fined States revenue books as having paid a tax as dealers in liquor. These dealers are indicted under the nuisance clause of the law, and fined States revenue books. This amounts to low license, for

regulations.

In the smaller counties the business of liquor selling is conducted more or less under cover, and there are spasmodic attempts or offers at enforcement of the law. But liquor is sold everywhere, and the law has fallen into disrepute and even into contempt among all classes except among those few who are included in the temperance organizations, so-called, and a few well-meaning persons whose zeal exceeds their good judgment and practical knowledge.

of about 125,000 voters in the State, less than 3,000 are Prohibitionists, and this 2,000 represent the number of people who believe or pretend to believe that the law can be encountried. forced with good results. Everybody else, taking the evidence of actual conditions, knows that prohibition is a honeless failure, and Mr. Manley's letter will afford to many the encouragement to take the stand that they have long believed to be the right one, but from which have have been deterred for nexty resons hey have been deterred for party reasons r for fear of being misunderstood and classed t enemies of "temperance." It is well known that Bangor, where the law hav been a dead letter for twenty years, is the "best-behaved" city in Maine, and that drunkenness and crime of all kinds have been most prevalent where the most determined attempts have been made to close the saloons.

SLAVE GIRL GOT THE PROPERTY. Interesting Suit Between the Widow of a Virginta Land Owner and His Negro Daughter. From the Richmond Dispatch.

simply a question whether good liquors be sold openly and decently or vile liquors

The Supreme Court of Appeals has not in a ong while decided a more interesting case than that of Burdine's Burdine's executor, in which n opinion was handed down last week. The decision in effect gives to a colored nent citizen of Russell county, and denies the claim of the widow to dower right therein. A more interesting case of the kind has not arisen in Virginia since the celebrated case some years ago of Bettle Thomas Lewis (colored) of Hen-

In the case in question, N. E. Burdin of Rusand Nancy Burdine, mother and daughter, entered into a contract, evid-need by writing put live with and serve him while he lived, and were to receive in return at his death his farm, to be paid to Nancy Burdine.

The negroes had resided with Mr. Burdine before the foregoing contract was made, in 1883 In that year Roena went to Washington of Mrs. Burdine Nancy would not go, but re-mained to care for her old mistress. Mr. Bur-She had long been a faithful and trusted servant. There was evidence to show that Mr.

Particle was evidence to show that all Roena. He made the contract mentioned to induce Roena to return. She came back when notified of the contract. The agreement was signed only by Mr. Burdine.

Mother and daughter served the Burdine family until Roena's death, in 1885. Nancy continued to live with and served them until the death of Mrs. Burdine. Mr. Burdine married a second time, and the second wife and Nancy not getting along well together, the negress was removed to a house on the farm. Her residence was several times changed by Mr. Burdine, but she always remained on the place. Nancy was not merried, but she became the mother of several children. But she was not discharged from the service of Mr. Burdine. Indeed, during the last two years of his life, being old and feeble and unwell, and no other rerson living in the farmhouse, he short much of his time in Nancy's house in the yard. He was waited on and cared for by her, and she managed his cows, kept the keys of his granary and crib, and looked generally after things around the house. He died in 1897.

Nancy brought suit to enforce the contract by which the farm and bank stock were to be given to her mother and herself on Mr. Burdine's death.

The lower court decided against Nancy, but

given to her mother and herself on Mr. Burdine's death.

The lower court decided against Nancy, but the Supreme Court of Appeals, in an exhaustive decision by Judge Buchara, holds Nancy entitled to the property which Mr. Burdine agreed to devise to her, and that the personal representative of her mother is estitled to the bank stock mentioned in the contract. The court further holds that the rights which the second Mrs. Burdine acquired through her marriage are subordinate to these of the complainant, acquired through the recorded agreement to make the devise, and that, therefore, she is not entitled to dower in the land which N. E. Burdine agreed to devise to Nancy.

The case is remanded to the Circuit Court, it being impossible to entera final decree, because of the consent decree for renting out the lands during the pendency of suit.

How Masks Are Made.

Paper masks are made by doubling one sheet of a specially prepared paper, wetting it and moulding it by hand over a face form; it is then dried by artificial heat. Openings are cut for eyes, nose and mouth, and it is painted and decorated by hand as desired.

The paper used by manufacturers at Sonneberg. Germany, where this is almost the only industry, is made in Ocelau and Schleusingen, and costs at present about 33 cents per 480 sheets. One sheet makes three of the common masks. The painting of cheap masks costs about 12 cents per gross, the moulding of face costs about 14 cents per gross. Packing is figured at about 3 per cent, as the masks are rolled in brown paper, the eads being folded in to save string. The expenses are estimated at about 15 per cent, leaving the net profit 20 to 22 per cent, as the complete article sells at present at about 43 cents per gross. Last year the masks sold for about one-third of a cent each and next year; price is expected to be 43 cents per gross.

The cost of raw paper next year, it is estimated, will be higher, and there will be an increase in the cost of painting. The hair used for mustaches, &c., cost last year 15 to 17 cents per pound, but this year 13 cents is paid. Manufacturers have no trouble in getting good prices, and are making handsome profits. These calculations are on the cheapest staple goods; on specialties the gain is more.

Wire masks are made by stampling a piece of wire netting about one foot square over a face mold in a large trachine, inclosing the rough wire edges in a narrow strip of lead, and painting. The latter is done by hand in oil colors. The paper used by manufacturers at Sonne-

THE POISON OF PTOMAINES. BACTERIOLOGY HAS NOT YET MAS-TERED THIS MEDICAL MYSTERY. Symptoms of the Sickness and Various Ways

Cases-When Ptomaines Form in Ice Cream. Accounts appear in print frequently of deaths s the result of what the doctors call ptomaine oisoning. It was such a death that Anton Seidl died, and only on Monday of last week Edmund M. Post, one of the highest authorities in this country on dry goods credits, died of the same disease. In each of these cases death came after the eating of fish. Mr. Seidl partook heartily of shad ros one afternoon and was dead before midnight. Mr. Post took supper with his wife after the theatre on Saturday night and ate what was supposed to be fresh lobster. He died early on Monday morning. In these two cases the persons who died were well known, and everybody who reads the newspapers knew of the circumstances

surrounding the deaths. Within a few years, however, hundreds of persons, known only in the immediate circle in which they moved, have died from the same cause, while hundreds or more cases of serious illness produced by ptomaine poisoning have been reported. Indeed, during last July and August, an unusual number of cases of serious illness produced from poisonous ptomaines ngested into the system through clams were chronicled, while at one of the summer resorts up the State twenty or thirty players and vistors at a golf tournament were poisoned by the ptomaines in the meat of chicken sandwiches. In this case scarcely a person at the golf grounds in question, including the caddie, escaped illness.

The history of these cases-the sudden illness, the excruciating pain and the quick death -has led many persons to wonder if they may eat either fish, flesh or fowl without taking the chances of being dead a few hours afterward. It isn't a whole lot that the medical profession knows about atomaine poisoning as yet, but, from what can be learned, it would appear that no physician would guarantee that there were no poisonous ptomaines in almost any article of food that finds its way to the table. Neither meat nor bread is free from them, but, thanks to the powers of resistance in many systems, the ingestion of the polson does not always prove fatal. It does not always, even, produce a serious illness. And it may be said in passing, that many deaths attributed to ptomaine poisoning are really the result of poisoning by leucomaines. The difference between the two is this: Ptomaines are substances formed in the alimentary canal by the decomposition or putrefaction of nitrogenous foods. These substances are diffused through the system. Leucomaines are substances which originate in the tissues of the body and are produced by the chemical changes resulting from the taking of certain foods into the stomach. In one case the source of the poison originates in the food and in the other it originates in the tissues of the body. Only a post nortem examination by the chemist and bateriologist can determine whether the death was produced by poison from ptomaines or eucomaines. Indeed, it is not always pos sible for such an examination to determine the real source of the poison.

Of course, what most persons are interested in s how they are to know when they may safely eat fish, flesh, fowl, milk, ice cream and other cods which may generate ptomaine poisons, or which may affect the tissues in such a way as to produce leucomaine poisoning. It may not be very cheerful intelligence, but the plain, gadorned fact is that there is no way of telling. here are certain precautions, however, which verybody may take. One of these precautions Never eat fish of any kind-and this includes ovsters, clams, and all other kinds of shelifish—unless it be fresh. If you cannot be sure that fish is fresh, don't eat it. For som reason or other it appears to be true that more woman a large portion of the estate of a promi- poisonous ptomaines are to be found in fish han in almost any other kind of food. Besides his, there are many persons who, as one writer in the subject has said, "possess, from idio-neracy, an extreme degree of sensitiveness o the action of shelifsh of all kinds." In the matter of meats—and high livers

however, the ptomaines have formed in animal during life through the eating of a poisenous substances. This is partic-ly true in the case of chickens and swine. ularly true in the case of chickens and swine. But that the reader may have the benefit of authoritative knowledge on this whole sub-lect, it may be well to quote authorities. Dr. W. Gliman Thompson, professor of medicine in the Cornell University Medical College, New York, and visiting physician to the Prshyterina and Believue hospitals, in his work on "Prac-tical Dietetics," has this to say on the general subject of 1 tomians poisoning in foods:

In the Cornell University Medical Cellege, New York, and visiting physician to the Prsbyterian and Bellevue hospitals, in his work on "Practical Dietetics," has this to say on the general subject of tomiane poisoning in toods:

"Promaines may be develored from a variety of toods, but the principal ones from which the poisoning occurs are meat, milk, shellish and itsh. When meat has been kept too long exposed to the air, or when it has become contaminated in any manner with putrefactive bacteria, it is wholly unfit for food, yot, if thoroughly cooked, it may be not necessarily poisonous. This is the case with high game. Bangerous and even fatal cases of systemic poisoning by meat ptomaines resulted from eating sausages, pork ple, ham, meat juice, beef, head cheese, mutton or veal. The putrefactive change may have already begun in meat, although it may not be apparent by an altered taste.

"It is a certain fact that certain persons have great toleration of tainted meats. Among civilized races, and especially in England, the use of high game and mutton is much less in vogue at present than formerly; but the Eskimos and many savage tribes in Africa eat with relish, and digest well, decomposing meat the mere codor of which turns the stomach of a white man. Bishop Colesso stated that among the Zulus of Natal the synonym for heaven is 'ubomi,' which means 'maggoty meat.' The natives of Siam and Cambodia prefer to keep their fish until it has begun to putrefy. In some parts of China eags several months old are enjoyed as a delicacy. Mensly swine flesh rapidly decomposes and the various processes of drying, smoking and salting still leaves it wholly unfit for food. The meat of very young animals should never be eaten. It is indigestible, innutritious and it ensity decomposes.

"Poisoning from plain milk is less common than from certain varieties of cheese and from cream. When he certain is made in large quantities the cream from which it is made must accumulate. If a portion of it becomes infected with pathogenic organi

The issue of milk and meat poisonings. Among shellish and meat poisoning by shellish and meat poisonings. Among shellish the mussel farmishes the most violent poison. It developes particularly in the liver of the animal. The intensity of the poison depends somewhat on the locality in which the animal has lived and fed. The same mussels may have become non-toxic in different waters.

"It is sometimes happens that flesh becomes poisonous from the animal having fed upon noxious substances shortly before it was killed. The flesh of pies ied on garbage may cause diarrhosa. The flavor and digestibility of game and even fish, varies much with the season of the year and the consequent nature of the food which the animal has had. Cow's milk becomes unhealthy for infants when the animal eats improper food, and instances have been reported—aithough, fortunately, they are very exceptional—of lillness of adults caused by eating meat which had been poisoned during the animal side as in the case of a sick ox to which a large dose of tarter emetic was given. The animal died and the meat subsequently was found to contain enough of the substances to severely poison those who ate it. Game sometimes disagrees on account of the nature of the food upon which the animal has previously been fiving. This is said to be particularly true of the grouss in various parts of the country in some seasons of the year.

"Old unripe grain and mouldy four develop poisons from decomposition of their gluten. The fungus known as ergot grows upon rye and in Europe the cureless admixture of this substance with grain in the preparation of flourhas soveral times resulted in violent symptoms of poisoning. The flour containing ergot or the meal must have been eaten for a considerable time, as a rule, in order to develop the symptoms."

"HE SUN" AS A REAL ESTATE

of Treatment-Fish That Is Not Fresh and Gamy Meats Responsible for Most of the

sity, and professor of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and other well-known authorities appear to agree that the symptoms are substantially the same in each case. These symptoms may follow almost immediately or after an interval of several days. The former is much the better for the patient because the sooner the alimentary canal is relieved from the poisonus material by vomiting and diarrhoan the greater the chance of recovery. In the majority of cuses there is a latent period of twelve to thirty-six hours between the taking of the tainted food and the development of the symptoms. Ballard found that, in observing fitty-one cases of meat poissoning, a period of twelve hours elapsed in two of the cases before the symptoms developed. In thirty-four cases, between twelve and thirty-six hours elapsed, and in eight cases between thirty-six and forty-eight hours elapsed. There were only four of these fifty-one cases in which it took a longer period than forty-eight hours for the symptoms to develop.

According to Dr. Thompson, the symptoms usually develop suddenly and with violence, but occasionally the development is preceded with an indefinite uneasiness on the part of the patient, nausea, lassitude and abdominal cramps. When the symptoms develop suddenly, they are preceded by rigors with vertigo of raintness or a violent headache. Sometines there is groat difficulty in breathing and there may be cold perspiration and sudden severe pains in the upper abdomen or in the thorax, especially between the shoulders. Intense thirst has also been observed. Soon after one or more of these symptoms have appeared there is violent colicky pain in the bow-eig, accompanied by nausea, retching and vomiting. There is an extreme degree of muscular prostration, which comes on suddenly and prevents the patient from standing. This may be due to the abdominal pain, but it also occurs independently. The tongue is dry and coated with a thick brownish-yellow fur in the middle, but the margina are of a bright red with d

poisoning the nervous system is more affected than the stomach and the intestines. For this reason the poison is very much more dan gerous, and fatal cases have been known it result two hours after eating. In such in stances there may be no nausea, vomiting or fever, but there is sudden and extreme prosect ation, with numbness, faintness, coldness of surface, restlessness, nervousness, anxiet, and a feeble and very rapid pulse.

When it comes to the treatment of ptomain or leucomaine poisoning, all the authorities are agreed that more knowledge on the subject would not do any of them a bit of harm. Generally speaking, the treatment involves the giving of a powerful emetic, or a powerful entire involves the done except in special cases. It has bee determined, however, that certain promaine have certain detensive alkaloids. Hanki has discovered some of these. If, in case of ptomaine poisoning, it could be determine from the symptoms what particular bacteries.

must largely derend upon their own good judgment for immunity from the subtle and quickacting poisons. In a general way the fad of
eating 'gamy' meats should be frowned down.
The meat of flesh and fowl favored by high
livers was never fit to cat and never will be.
A more careful system of inspection of fish and
meat markets and of dairies should be required,
and some of us have long been in favor of the
passage of a law which would require a rigid
inspection of all foods prepared in restaurants
before they are served. Fish of any kind
would require they are served.

KANSAS CURE FOR HICCOUGHS. A Discovery That Threatens to Diminish the Number of Cases of Spakebite.

oid fair to become as popular a malady in prohibition districts in Kansas as snake bites have been in the past. In fact they may become more so, for according to a cure just efwhen given in more extensive quantities. After hiccoughing without intermission for 100 hours to Salina, and twenty-two hours later he wa

cured of his trouble by a bottle of beer. Dr. Pickerel was seated at his desk in his when the hiccoughs seized him. It was a o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 5. no attention to them. But they gradually increased in severity until they became annoy ing. Then Dr. Pickerel tried the old-fashioned remedy for the hiccoughs, a drink of water, thinking that would stop the trouble But it didn't.

The coughs continued to grow worse and by evening Dr. Pickerel was unable to ent any thing for fear of choking. At times his parhody. At bedtime he could not sleep because of the malady. He was sent for to attend hi of the "hic. hic." which was constantly with him. In the meantime Dr. Pickerel tried al! the old remedies he had ever heard of and all the new ones that were suggested to him. Three times cold milk stopped the torture for four or five minutes. Hot and cold teas of all kinds were unavailing. Somebody suggested pow dered alum, and the doctor swallowed several teaspoonfuls without effect. Mustard and

diece er a dierable time, as a rule, in order to develop the symptoms.

Regarding the symptoms of meat poisoning, Dr. Thompson, Prof. William Osler, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University.

MANY CHANGES AT YALE.

RADICAL INNOVATIONS MADE BY PRESIDENT HADLEY.

Yale's Two Hundredth Year Marked by Its Greatest Attendance of Students and by New Courses of Study-Old Traditions

Swept Away-Making Education Practical, NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22 .- On Thursday next Yale University will enter upon its two bundredth year. This year will be marked by many redical changes in all departments of the university. It will be a record breaking year in many respects, especially in the number of students. The number of applicants at the entrance examinations shows that the incoming classes will be unusually large. The new names added to the big classes already in the university will swell the total number of students far above fale's high-water mark.

Many radical changes will be effected. During the nine months since the inauguration President Madley the curriculum of almost every department has undergone some change. The general policy of the changes has been to make the curriculum more elective and to decrease the number of compulsory courses. In a word, the tendency has been to make Yale more like the universities of the Old World. Many of the last remaining vestiges of the Anarrow limits of the old Yale College have been swept away in order to make room for the broader ideas and the more liberal policy of modern education. President Hadley has practically cut loose

rom the traditional conservatism of old Yale, which made the studies of the first two years compulsory and did not allow the student to those his courses until the beginning of junior ear. Beginning with this fall there will only be one year of the four of the academic course in which all the studies will be prescribed. This will be the freshman year. In the sophomore year there will be ten courses from which the student will be allowed to select five. In the unfor year there will only be one compulsory, all the rest being elective, while in the senior year there will be no compulsory courses. The sentor will be allowed to select all his studies.

President Hadley has also introduced a number of courses into the academic curriculum from the professional schools. Hereafter it will be possible for an undergraduate to shape his studies for a professional life at the beginning of his sophomore year, while in the junior and the senior year it will be possible for a student intending to enter law, medicine, theology or the study of science to begin work preparatory for these professions. This is the greatest and most radical step that Yale has taken since 1886, when it became a University. It means that a student will be able to shorten his studies for a professional life by at least a year. He will be able during his undergraduate days to cover a good part of the first year of work ormerly spent in a professional school.

While this change does not shorten the college course it does remove the basis of the criticism that has recently become common that too much time is spent by young men fitting for a professional life in the studies of their college and professional course. This criticism has acted at Yale in a peculiar way. In order to save a year in college a good many students have recently taken the scientific course, which is only three years, in preference to the fouryear academic course. As the course of the cientific school is not fitted for boys entering most of the professions, the faculty has regarded this as a mistake and has therefore favored inv change that would alter this.

The greatest change in the character of the courses offered at Yale is the increased number of courses in the English language. So many new courses in English have been added, and they have been made so attractive, that they have become the most popular of all the elective courses. Five or six years ago the very opposite was true. The English courses were the most unpopular in the curriculum. This year, out of a class of 320 sophomores, 250 took English, 124 Greek, 202 Latin, 202 physics, 202 history, 157 mathematics, 192 French, 178 German, 48 chemistry. These figures show a marked tendency among the undergraduates to acquire more thorough knowledge of the English language in preference to sacrificing the study of English in order to get a superificial knowledge of other and less useful branches.

Another interesting change will be the introduction into the department of political economy of a number of courses that have direct bearing upon business professions, and new courses in English have been added, and

Another interesting change will be the introduction into the department of political economy of a number of courses that have direct bearing upon business professions, and of some that have been introduced as the result of the acquisition of the new United States colonies. For example, there will be offered this fall for the first time courses in colonial government, in the history of European colonies in Asia and Africa, in speculation and modern business methods, in the industrial history of the United States, in American social conditions and in industrial combinations or, in other words, a course in trusts. These courses will be conducted by some of the new professors who will begin work at Yale this fall. One of them is Henry Crosby Encory of Bowdoin College, who will, in a measure, he the successor of President Hadiey in the department of political science. It is believed that the opening of these new courses, some of which are intended to fit students for cutering the consular service of the United States, will not only prove popular and novel, but will be very useful to many students. These are ideas that have been introduced by President Hadiey. They are entirely new to Yale, and the men who will have charge of these courses will be new to Yale.

Another radical change that Yale has been slow to make is the changing of the study of philosophy in the junior and the senior year-from a required to an elective course. The change has been opposed for years by the theological element in the faculty. This element has been growing smaller and smaller, and at last the opposition has been overcome It will be interesting to note the result of the change. The study of thilosophy and the study. Last year 358 seniors and juniors took the courses of psychology and ethics because they had to take them. This year, the courses heing elective, its seniors and significant took the courses of psychology and ethics because they had to take them. This year, the courses heing elective, its seniors and significant took the cou

OILS FROM THE WHALE.

Custitles Which Still Make a Demand for

Them for Certain Purposes. extent used as a lubricating oil, but not to a very large extent; when used for lubricating purposes it is more often compounded with mineral oils, which are cheaper. Whale oil is used for tempering steel; it is still used in a limited way by some people as an illuminat oil. Whale oil is used for making whale oil soap, used for killing worms on trees.

'Sperm oil is a fine lubricating oil, used on fine machinery, large and small; the fine sewing machine oil is likely to be sperm oil. It is used for illuminating purposes in safety lamps in warehouses, because of its small liability to explode, sperm standing a higher degree f heat than mineral oils. It is used as a signal oil on shipboard, for lamps and lanterns, and for sidelights, and so on; and on steamers for a lubricating oil. For all these purposes mineral oils and lubricating compounds have more or less supplanted it because of their greater cheapness, but sperm oil is nevertheless in demand for them. There are some other uses for whale oil and for sperm oil, which are still sold to larger and smaller users by the barrel or the can or gallon. Whale oil brings somewhere about 50 cents a gallon and sperm oil 60 ceats or thereabouts, and the desirable qualities, for some uses, of these oils, once so commonly used, make a market for the comparatively small, and diminishing quantities of them now brought to sale, even though their prices are higher than those of the oils

that have to commonly supplanted them "There is an oil produced from some part of the head of the whale that is much more costly than either whale oil or sperm oil It sells in fact for as much as \$10 a gallon. This is watch oil, and it may be bought of dealers in watch supplies. It is used for oiling watches and also for oiling the arbors, or journals. of the wheels of tower clocks. It is not only a fine lubricant, but it withstands cold remarkably well, not freezing except at an extremely low temperature, for which reason it is very desirable for such use in cold and exposed situations,"